

This is a 1987 interview with General Otto Ernst Remer. This extraordinary man thwarted an attempt by German traitors to take power in Germany on July 20, 1944 after they attempted to assassinate Adolf Hitler. Remer and his soldiers in Berlin received orders from the traitors to take Nazi party members, including Dr. Goebbels to arrest. In those tense and historic hours, Remer held Nazi Germany in his hands. He was indeed the man of the hour and the most important man in Europe that day.



General, may I ask you to tell me what made you want to join the army?

Otto: Yes, I come from a patriotic family that has always been grateful for the fatherland and everything our nation had to offer. In the 1920's Germany was in turmoil and as I am sure you know the communists and their allies tried very hard to gain power over the German people. The Nazis fought to keep Germany German. I could see early on that Hitler would prevail, as most Germans saw the communists as an alien, godless idea and Moscow as the perpetrator trying to take away our national identity.

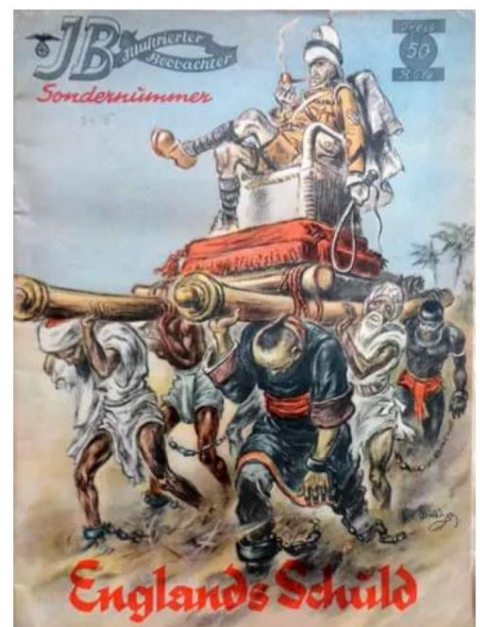
From 1930 onwards, the military seemed like a good career because I was betting that if elected, Hitler would keep his promise to overthrow Versailles. This meant that the army would no longer be forced to limit its size to a hundred thousand men. I took the entrance exam and was accepted

as an officer candidate because of my schooling. After graduating in 1932, I became an officer in the German Army and never looked back.

You were in the war from the start, how was that?

Otto: Yes, my regiment was sent east during the Polish crisis. We knew something was brewing because the news of Polish attacks on border farms seemed to come weekly. We knew the Führer couldn't ignore what was happening, so the only logical answer was military. Deep down we hated that because Germany was a nation of peace under Nazism and our Führer only wanted the return of the lands stolen by the Allies, that was all. They bear responsibility for the outbreak of the second war, they (England) urged Poland to reject all our offers and meanwhile Polish nationalists and criminals raided German peasants and stole what they could take, sometimes killing them.

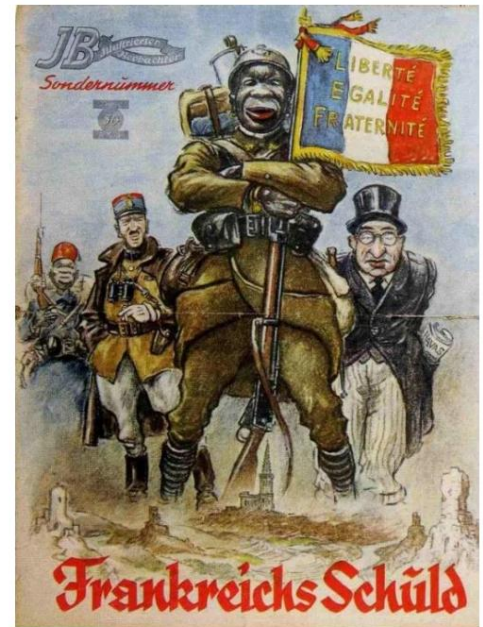
So on September 1st we attacked Poland and I remember how in every town we invaded we were greeted by the cheering civilians who felt like they were being liberated by an oppressive lord. On September 3rd we received the news that the Allies had declared war on us,



which was not good, but at the same time we felt it was our duty to fight just like in the first war. So we moved into the great unknown.

The further we advanced into Poland, the more often fighting broke out, for the Polish army was well trained and supplied. It took the help of the Luftwaffe to break up many stubborn fronts; the Polish soldier defended his homeland and therefore fought very hard. We suffered heavy casualties as a result, but as soon as the Poles were broken they ran away and were captured.

Authors have asked me about war crimes and I can confirm that I have sadly seen Polish soldiers and militiamen killing German civilians whose only crime was being left behind when the Allies took land from the Reich. We came to a small farming village, the name of which I can no longer remember, where Germans were found shot. There was a feeling of disgust and anger that they could do this to innocent people. These stories are long forgotten today and our enemies want us to believe that we, the Wehrmacht, killed innocent Poles because we hated the Slavs and saw them as vermin. The many millions who helped us, or the thousands who volunteered for the Wehrmacht and died for Europe, would not agree.



The Eastern Front was the toughest, it was a cruel place and the Soviet soldiers were taught to deal harshly and inhumanely with the fascist invaders. Many villages we passed through had residents who had

been terrorized by their own soldiers. That was very strange. Soldiers are there to protect what lies behind them, but in Russia the populace, if they didn't retreat, became the enemy of the state. I have learned that those who stayed behind and did not retreat with us were arrested and many of them killed; Russia then blames us for their deaths as part of a fabricated habitat plan. They say we killed these people to make room for German settlers. Your claim of 30 million deaths is absurd.



Poland: German soldiers and international journalists in front of corpses of killed ethnic Germans (victims of "Bloody Sunday")

Do you know anything about Gliwice? It is believed that the SS staged the attack for Hitler to make the war look legal.

Otto: This is where the story gets interesting and one day documents or testimonies could be found that contradict the Allied version of events. To introduce my thoughts on the subject, I would like to say that I lived during this time and heard about the events in real time. I had many walks with the guide while commanding his bodyguard. He was very open and honest about the war; he didn't want to fight. I know the war was started by England and America who helped pull the strings. I know firsthand that Polish militias or criminals crossed our border,

to steal, rob and in some cases kill citizens. This is a fact that was slowly attacked by the victors and pushed underground, where it is now referred to as "Nazi propaganda".

BERLINER

10 PFENNIG

Wöchentlich
50
Pfennig
Einzel 10 Pf.
Sonntags 15 Pf.

MORGENPOST

DEUTSCHER VERLAG

Beleg 1

Verlag und Schriftleitung der Berliner Morgenpost: Berlin SW 68
Kochstraße 22-26. Fernsprech-Zentrale: Sammel-Nummer
17 49 01. Draht-Anschrift: Deutsch-Verlag, Berlin. Postfach.
Konto: Deutscher Verlag, Berlin 660, Postfachamt Berlin SW 7

41. Jahr / Freitag, 1. September 1939 / Nr. 209

Bestellungen und Anzeigen-Aufnahme siehe „Kleine Anzeigen“,
1. Seite. Wichtige Meldungen sind zu jeder Tages- und Nach-
zeit erwünscht und werden angenommen bezahlte. Für unerlangte
eingefandte Beiträge wird jedoch keine Gewähr übernommen

Polen ließ den Führer 2 Tage warten Deutschlands großzügiges Friedensangebot

Frecher Überfall auf den Sender Gleiwitz

Polnische Aufständische haben die deutsche Grenze überschritten — Blutige Kämpfe mit deutscher Polizei

DNB Breslau, 31. August
Etwa um 20 Uhr heute abend wurde der Sender Gleiwitz durch einen polnischen Feuerüberfall besetzt. Die Polen drangen mit Gewalt in den Senderraum ein. Es gelang ihnen, einen polnischen Anführer in polnischer und zum Teil in deutscher Sprache zu verlesen. Sie wurden aber schon nach wenigen Minuten von der Polizei überwältigt, die von Gleiwitzer Rundfunkhören alarmiert worden war. Die Polizei mußte von der Waffe Gebrauch machen, wobei es auf Seiten der Eindringlinge Tote gegeben hat.

Dazu wird noch folgendes bekannt: Der Überfall war offensichtlich das Signal zu einem allgemeinen Angriff polnischer Freischärler auf deutsches Gebiet. Etwa zur gleichen Zeit haben polnische Aufständische, wie bisher festgestellt werden konnte, an zwei weiteren Stellen die deutsche Grenze überschritten. Es handelte sich wieder um schwerbewaffnete Abteilungen, die anscheinend von regulären polnischen Truppenteilen unterstützt werden. Abteilungen der im Grenzdienst stehenden Sicherheitspolizei haben sich den Eindringlingen entgegengestellt. Die heftigen Kampfhandlungen dauern noch an.

DNB Berlin, 31. August
Zu dem unerhörten heimtückischen Überfall polnischer Aufständischer auf den Sender Gleiwitz erfahren wir vom Polizeipräsidenten in Gleiwitz die ersten Ergebnisse der sofort aufgenommenen Ermittlungen.

Danach ist eine Gruppe von polnischen Insurgenten kurz nach 20 Uhr in das Gebäude des Senders Gleiwitz eingedrungen. Zu dieser Zeit befand sich in dem Hause nur die übliche kleine Nachtwache, zumal der Sender Gleiwitz am Donnerstagabend kein eigenes

Bei den verhafteten polnischen Aufständischen wurde ein Manuskript des bereits in polnischer und zum Teil in deutscher Sprache verlesenen Auftrages gefunden. Vor dem Gebäude wurde ein polnischer Insurgent, der als Posten dort zurückgelassen worden war, festgenommen. Die Vernehmungen dauern noch an.

Diese offensichtlich planmäßigen Gewaltakte dürften der Welt endlich gezeigt haben, daß die Polen es unbedingt darauf anlegen, Konflikte auf deutschem Gebiet hervorzurufen. Schon in den letzten Tagen deuteten verschiedene Grenzvorfälle darauf hin, daß die polnischen Aufständischen mit Unterstützung regulärer Truppenteile ihre Gewaltakte gegen

Deutsche auch auf reichsdeutsches Gebiet auszudehnen beabsichtigten.

Diese neuesten Vorfälle stellen so traurige Uebergriffe dar, daß die Geduld des deutschen Volkes nun ihr Ende erreicht hat. Unter keinen Umständen wird sich Deutschland weiter solche Vorfälle gefallen lassen. Mit Empörung hat das deutsche Volk die Mißhandlung der Reichsdeutschen auf polnischem Gebiet angesehen. Wenn aber jetzt das deutsche Reichsgebiet selbst zum Schauplatz solcher Taten gemacht werden soll, dann ist es mit unserer Geduld endgültig zu Ende, dann werden gegen diese Eindringlinge andere Mittel angewendet werden müssen.

Angriffe polnischer Freischärler auf reichsdeutsche Ortschaften

DNB Oppeln, 31. August
Ueber die Angriffe polnischer Banden und polnischer Freischärler auf deutsches Reichsgebiet erfahren wir weitere Einzelheiten. Daraus geht hervor, daß es sich ohne Zweifel um einen vorbereiteten Angriff polnischer Aufständischenbanden unter Beteiligung regulärer polnischer Soldaten handelt.

Bisher konnte einwandfrei festgestellt werden, daß ein Angriff auf Pitzen in der Nähe von Kreuzburg erfolgt ist. Ein weiterer Angriff auf Hochlinden (nordöstlich Ratibor) hält zur Zeit noch an. Insbesondere bei dem Angriff auf Hochlinden, der wohl der Verbindungsstraße Gleiwitz-Ratibor gilt, scheint einwandfrei festzustellen, daß es sich um polnische Truppenteile handelt.

In Hochlinden wurde u. a. das neue Zoll-

haus von polnischen Aufständischen und Soldaten gestürmt. Nach andertalbstündigem Gefecht gelang es der Grenzpolizei, das Zollhaus wieder zu besetzen.

Zu dem Angriff auf Pitzen erfahren wir noch folgende Einzelheiten: Gegen 20.30 Uhr ließ eine Streife der Grenzpolizei in der Gegend des Schlüsselwaldes bei Pitzen — etwa 2 Kilometer von der Grenze entfernt, auf deutschem Reichsgebiet — auf eine polnische, aus Insurgenten und Militär zusammengesetzte Gruppe in Stärke von über 100 Mann. Die Polen eröffneten sofort das Feuer, das von der inzwischen verstärkten Grenzpolizei erwidert wurde. Die Polen verloren zwei Tote, darunter einen polnischen Soldaten. Die Grenzpolizei hatte einen Toten und mehrere Verwundete. 15 Polen, darunter 6 Angehörige polnischer Militärs, wurden gefangen genommen.

DNB Berlin, 31. August

Die Königlich Britische Regierung hat sich in einer Note vom 28. August 1939 gegenüber der Deutschen Regierung bereit erklärt, ihre Vermittlung zu direkten Verhandlungen zwischen Deutschland und Polen über die Streitigen Probleme zur Verfügung zu stellen. Sie hat dabei keinen Zweifel darüber gelassen, daß auch ihr angesichts der fortwährenden Zwischenfälle und der allgemeinen europäischen Spannung die Dringlichkeit des Vorgehens bewußt wäre.

Die Deutsche Regierung hat sich in einer Antwortnote vom 29. August 1939, trotz ihrer feststehenden Beurteilung des Willens der Polnischen Regierung überhaupt zu einer Verhandlung zu kommen, im Interesse des Friedens bereit erklärt, die englische Vermittlung bzw. Anregung anzunehmen.

Sie hat unter Würdigung aller der zur Zeit gegebenen Umstände es für notwendig erachtet, in dieser ihrer Note darauf hinzuweisen, daß, wenn überhaupt die Gefahr einer Katastrophe vermieden werden soll, dann schnell und unverzüglich gehandelt werden muß.

Sie hat sich in diesem Sinne bereit erklärt, bis zum 30. August 1939 abends einen Beauftragten der Polnischen Regierung zu empfangen unter der Voraussetzung, daß dieser auch wirklich bevollmächtigt sei, nicht nur zu diskutieren, sondern Verhandlungen zu führen und abzuschließen.

Die Deutsche Regierung hat weiter in Aussicht gestellt, daß sie glaubt, bis zum Eintreffen dieses polnischen Unterhändlers in Berlin der Britischen Regierung die Grundlagen über das Verhandlungsangebot ebenfalls zugänglich machen zu können.

Statt eine Erklärung über das Eintreffen einer autorisierten polnischen Persönlichkeit erhielt die Reichsregierung als Antwort auf die Verständigungsvereinbarung zunächst die Nachricht der polnischen Mobilmachung und erst am 30. August 1939 gegen 12 Uhr nachts eine mehr allgemein gehaltene britische Versicherung der Bereitwilligkeit, ihrerseits auf den Beginn von Verhandlungen hinzuwirken zu wollen.

Trotzdem durch das Ausbleiben des von der Reichsregierung erwarteten polnischen Unterhändlers die Voraussetzung entfallen war, der Britischen Regierung noch eine Kenntnis über die Auffassung der Deutschen Regierung in Bezug auf mögliche Verhandlungsgrundlagen zu

The books available today dealing with Gleiwitz use the same sources, mainly only court testimonies of persons who "testified under oath". There is no real evidence. If that is the entire legal basis by which this Allied "fact" is judged, then it is amazing that people actually believe everything the Allies say. Their claim is that Hitler really wanted to attack Poland to steal land and annihilate the subhuman Slavs. In order to achieve this, he knew that the clever German people had to be deceived, so he hatched a plan to use prisoners dressed as Poles

were shot, SS men posing as Poles roared angry tirades against Germany, and then Germany, in righteous indignation, attacked the poor, peace-loving nation just trying to ward off a madman.

You have to believe that there was a huge top-down conspiracy to plan and execute this. There is an SS man who makes a statement and there are the Poles who say they never did this to Germany. But when we accuse the Allies of conspiracy, they say we're crazy and just plain evil. What hypocrisy. I think it happened like this: Polish insurgents, wanting to foment the war and emboldened by British promises of help in the event of an attack, hit an easy target. Naujocks suffered the fate of so many SS men at the hands of his kidnappers: sign a confession and maybe go home, or you and your family die. I spoke to Peiper, who told me about his experience of this situation many years ago, before he was murdered.

In Germany, there have already been cases of Poles attacking our compatriots, which is ignored today. So it is not unlikely that they will attack Gliwice as our police have never been able to catch them in the past. It would have been very easy to sneak across the border and come back quickly. I consider it a partisan attack, not a government-sanctioned event. Germany tried to find a peaceful solution with Poland and I hope that in the future more information controlling the victors will come out on this issue.



Before the war, Alfred Naujocks in his uniform as a functionary of the top SS leadership in Berlin. 1933

Do you think Germany committed atrocities in Poland?

Otto: No, I don't. What is an atrocity to one is retaliation to another. I said that for every action there is a reaction. The story goes that we hated the Poles so much that we invaded their peaceful lands, enslaved them to work and killed them on an industrial scale when they gave us trouble. Many German soldiers and their Polish friends would disagree, as would the many Poles who served in the Wehrmacht or in other capacities. There were cases when a few overzealous Polish soldiers or civilians were hanged for crimes against us, but on the whole we got along very well with the Poles.

If they broke the laws we enforced, like theft, murder, assault, and fraud, they went to prison camps just like in any other country. I only saw evidence of Polish atrocities, not German ones. I know that some generals protested when they saw civilians being executed, but I'm skeptical as they beat their chests after the war, presumably to show the victors that they really didn't believe in Hitler or follow him. Much of what the Germans wrote in the immediate post-war period was done to impress the occupying forces and not necessarily to tell the truth. Nazi members and supporters were incarcerated by the victors because of their beliefs



Franz Halder had been in contact with the putschists, including Witzleben and Beck, since 1938, but did not take an active role. After the assassination of July 20, 1944, his conspiratorial connections became known and he was interned in KL Flossenbürg. On January 31, 1945 he was released from the Wehrmacht, transferred to the Dachau concentration camp and remained there until 1947, even after the conquest by the US Americans. Halder was a witness at the Nuremberg tribunal, later worked for the US "liberators" and wrote several books.

camp, so it was better to conform than to brag to avoid being called a Nazi.

I make no secret of the fact that I am a National Socialist; i pride myself on being honest, loyal and human. The intelligent average person sees the newspaper reports and the television programs that constantly portray the NS as a criminal state. Today there is no longer any reason to pursue the stories, it is made taboo to question the official version of events and one does not have the right attitude to do so. The Allied claim that they were the angels and we were the demons has evolved over the past 60 years.

Many good scholars in Germany support the Allied versions. When they come to me to ask why we did these things, I tell them the truth and they act like I'm a brainwashed liar defending a very bad man and a very bad idea. I ask them how do they know the winners are honest and not lying? They reply that there is too much evidence against Hitler. When I ask them if they are aware that the Allies had commissioned many former German citizens to produce "evidence" to use against political enemies in revenge, they look puzzled and confused. Anyone who claims to have been persecuted in any way during the Third Reich can write a book and whatever he or she says becomes fact.



Ernst Zündel and his lawyers in February 2006 in Mannheim for his reopened trial.

In February 2005, Zündel was extradited from Canada to the German authorities.

Zündel was repeatedly condemned against Germany for his dissenting views on the fate of prisoners in German concentration camps during World War II.

Laws are now being drafted in Germany to prevent these "facts" from being disputed. One day, people who doubt these "facts" may even end up in prison camps.

If one nation that stands up to those who are actively trying to sabotage the war effort by putting them in prison camps is evil, then all nations are evil because they all did. Nazi Germany was no different from those we fought. England, America and especially the USSR put people who disagreed with their government in prison camps (or worse) during the war. It was our misfortune that many of us died in the end as a result of the bombing.

You fought with Greater Germany on the Eastern Front, what was your experience?

Otto: Yes, I was impressed by what I heard about GD [Panzer-Grenadier-Division "Großdeutschland"] and wanted to join such a good division. Their reputation in the early stages of the war with Russia put them on a par with the Waffen SS, always outnumbered and in the thick of battles. They gave Ivan a lot of bloody noses and kicks in the balls. I was able to join this good unit and quickly became a battalion commander, I was very proud of my men; they fought hard and were loyal.

My experience on the Eastern Front was a formative part of my manhood; I saw things no one should ever see. Russia refused to sign any agreements on wartime rules and it showed immediately. We attacked Russia and the Russian soldiers were told not to behave humanely towards the attacker. Already in

In the early days reports came of wounded soldiers being shot, soldiers surrendering and civilians being executed. A man from my regiment testified before our commander that he was captured with 10 other soldiers and that Ivan shot them all. He was the sole survivor as he played dead.

Most of my encounters with the Russians have been positive. People were friendly and helpful and thanked us for the help we gave them. Our medical staff helped both Russian soldiers and civilians; they gave birth to more than one Russian child in our sectors. The partisan threat was a different story, they were like animals and were treated like animals when captured.

They were something quite new to us in modern warfare. They struck at the weakest points, killing old reservists and nurses. Today they are hailed as freedom fighters, but in reality they were killers and the way they mutilated the bodies of their enemies seemed sadistic.

GD was a front-line combat division, always in the middle of the big battles; we fought well and with honor. Hörnlein had orders that he passed on to us that we should treat our enemy with respect, no matter how brutal. We left it to the police units to find the culprits and bring them to justice. In certain situations we had to deal with partisans quickly, which is still acceptable military law today. On the other hand, I saw the brutality of the Soviet soldiers in East Prussia, I saw firsthand the murdered civilians whose only crime was being German.

They were in the Guard Battalion during the events of July 20; can you tell me what happened?

Otto: Well, as you know, traitors tried to kill the Führer. Unfortunately, they came from the officer corps of the Wehrmacht. It was a strange day for me, we were on alert and I received orders to arrest NSDAP officials. It just didn't fit the logic. I was told that the leader had been assassinated and was dead. The party was most loyal to the leader, so it was inconceivable that they would do something like that to him. I followed my orders, but I kept an open mind.

There were rumors that some of the generals didn't like Hitler and refused to follow his orders, costing us battles and lives. That's why I had that in the back of my mind when I saw Dr. should arrest Goebbels.

asked me what was going on *inside the briefing barracks after the assassination*, but I brushed them aside as I had to meet with him. When I entered his office I told him that I had received orders to arrest him as the leader had been murdered. He smiled and told me that was a lie



Mounted Panzergrenadiers of the "Großdeutschland" Division during the Battle of the Kursk Bulge in July 1943.



the Fuhrer is alive and well. I knew his voice, having met him on many occasions. He confirmed to me that traitorous officers had planted a bomb and that they must be arrested immediately and that I had full authority to do so. I thanked Dr. Goebbels and ordered my men to release those arrested and we moved on to hunt down the traitors.

I was offered unlimited help by the police and army. I was so disgusted that these men would try to kill the man they swore an oath to just because the war wasn't going well for us. It was a very small group of people, mostly from the old nobility, who never fully understood National Socialism.

They never wanted to give up the higher class structure in which they lived. There was a brief skirmish and then we took Stauffenberg and the others into custody. Contrary to the leader's orders, some of them, as it turned out, were quickly executed by order of one of the traitors. It was a sad, uncomfortable affair, and now these traitors are portrayed as heroes by the victors; had they tried to kill Churchill they would be considered common criminals. What is a traitor to one is a hero to another.

The bombing only seems to prove what the Allies claim: Hitler was evil and inept and some in the army knew this, so they eventually acted to end the war and save lives. Don't you agree?

Otto: No, I don't do that, you have to understand exactly the motives of the traitors and what guided them. They claim to have been against Hitler from the start. So I'm saying let's get this straight so we can all understand. A man is elected to restore morale, faith and hope to a shattered and distressed

nation. He gives the common man who is looked down on in the aristocratic world a bright future with great jobs and these people were against it? The Nazi state removed unfit and unqualified foreigners who rewarded themselves for their power and money and that angered some of the German aristocracy?

That doesn't make sense to me because Hitler was a charitable, humble and loving leader. That's why the German people fought for him until we had nothing left to fight, our cities were literally reduced to rubble and our infrastructure was destroyed.

I can only imagine that when the war turned against us, some generals were frustrated that their ideas were not being

implemented and that they were cutting each other off. These treacherous aristocrats found fertile ground on which to sow the seeds of revolt; I believe that the



*Erwin von Witzleben before the People's Court, 1944
According to Goerdeler and Stauffenberg's ideas, after the assassination attempt of July 20, 1944, von Witzleben was to be given supreme command of the Wehrmacht. At the time of the coup he was staying at Wehrmacht headquarters in Berlin, from where after the failure he fled to a friend's country estate, where he was arrested the next day. He was expelled from the Wehrmacht, sentenced to death by the People's Court and executed in Plötzensee on August 8, 1944.*



Allies had more influence than they admit. Many generals and aristocrats had friends on the other side and found ways to keep in touch with them. Therefore, the Allies may have helped these friends vent their frustrations. Their friends may have planted the thought in them that if they end the war, they will be the real heroes, since they would save the Germans from needless death. Our side tried the same thing with the British in 1940-41, culminating in the flight of Hess, to try to get the Royals to step in and end the war. Nazi Germany had many enemies and I'm sure they were somehow behind the plans to remove the Führer, which the German people didn't want.

I cannot discuss the war without raising the issue of the concentration camps after seeing the film Holocaust; it seems that Germany singled out the Jews for mass killing. This is something you believe is not correct.

Otto: I want to express myself clearly. Jews and others were put in many camps from 1933 to 1945 and by the end of the war many died in these camps. However, there was no German policy to intentionally kill these prisoners because of their race or religion. The story goes that we hated them so much because they were so successful and we were jealous of them that we rounded them up and when we couldn't get them out of Europe we gassed them. I've seen the films the Allies let us see, I've heard the stories they told on the radio and I've read the books they wrote. They say that our hatred was so great that when the righteous Allies destroyed us because we raised our hand against God's chosen people, God poured out His wrath on the German people. This makes the Allied cause appear very just and righteous.



Auschwitz was a large labor camp with forty different industries.



Commemorative plaque in Auschwitz until 1990: 4 million Victim

I say think, examine the testimonials with an open mind, and ask yourself if this is possible. Some Jews were put in camps, yes, just like Japanese were put in camps in America, because they were seen as a threat. We saw the Jewish problem as very serious, they murdered many of our diplomats, had papers calling for disobedience and we responded to them. For every action there is a reaction. When the war started, more of them were rounded up and sent to camps to be taken east from there. We used them for very important work because when the men were off duty there was a great need for manpower and they filled it. So why kill people who might help create what you need.



from 1990: 1.5 million victims

I understand pointing fingers at us. Just the fact that we put people, even whole families, in camps looks bad. But to say they were deliberately murdered increases the level of evil. While I've never been to a camp, I saw some of the inmates after the war and never heard of any plan to kill them. We carried out orders very well and I

assure you, if there had been an order to kill them all, there would be none left in Europe. Instead, there are millions of survivors. We wouldn't have one for that either

World Almanac 1933

POPULATION, WORLDWIDE, BY RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.

The figures in the following table are based on the latest official and unofficial estimates of the various standard sources of authority in such matters.
All figures relating to the strength of membership of the religions of the world are, at best, simply estimates.

Sect.	No. Amer.	So. Amer.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	Oceania.	Total.
Christians							
Roman Catholics.....	40,000,000	61,000,000	220,000,000	7,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	331,500,000
Orthodox Catholics.....	1,000,000		120,000,000	20,000,000	3,000,000		144,000,000
Protestants.....	75,000,000	900,000	115,000,000	7,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	206,900,000
Total Christians	116,000,000	61,900,000	455,000,000	34,000,000	8,000,000	7,500,000	682,400,000
Non-Christians							
Jews.....	4,383,643	293,474	9,494,363	582,609	530,869	30,401	15,315,359
Mohammedans.....	20,000		5,000,000	160,000,000	44,000,000		205,020,000
Buddhists.....	180,000			150,000,000			150,180,000
Hindus.....	150,000			230,000,000			230,150,000
Confucianists, Taoists	600,000			350,000,000			350,600,000
Shintoists.....				25,000,000			25,000,000
Animists.....	50,000			45,000,000	90,500,000	100,000	135,650,000
Miscellaneous.....	25,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	18,000,000		870,000	50,870,000
Total Non-Christian	30,383,643	2,293,474	19,494,363	978,582,609	135,030,869	1,000,401	1,166,785,359
Grand total	146,383,643	64,193,474	474,494,363	1,012,582,609	143,030,869	8,500,401	1,849,185,359

The estimate for Jews in the above table is for 1933, and is by the American Jewish Committee.

JEWS IN THE WORLD, BY COUNTRIES.

The American Jewish Committee, which gives the figures in the table below, estimated the Jewish population of the world, in 1933, as follows: Europe, 9,494,363; Africa, 530,869; Asia, 582,609; Australasia, 30,401; the Americas, 4,377,217.

Country.	Jews.	Country.	Jews.	Country.	Jews.	Country.	Jews.
Abyssinia.....	50,000	Finland.....	1,772	Lithuania.....	155,125	Saar Basin.....	4,968
Aden and Perim.....	4,151	France.....	220,000	Luxemburg.....	2,242	Serb-Croat.....	
Afghanistan.....	5,000	France & Poss.....	538,000	Malta.....	35	Slovene State.....	68,105
Alaska.....	500	Germany.....	510,000	Mexico.....	16,000	S. W. Africa.....	200
Algeria.....	110,127	Great Britain.....	1,123	Morocco (Fr.).....	120,000	Spain.....	4,000
Arabia.....	25,000	& No. Ireland.....	300,000	Morocco (Sp.).....	15,000	Surinam.....	628
Argentina.....	215,000	Great Britain & No. Ireland & Dominions.....	525,949	Netherlands.....	150,817	Syria & Lebanon.....	26,051
Australia.....	27,000	Greece.....	72,791	New Zealand.....	2,591	Sweden.....	6,169
Austria.....	250,000	Guiana (Brit.).....	1,786	Norway.....	1,457	Switzerland.....	17,973
Belgium.....	60,000	Haiti.....	150	Palestine.....	178,006	Tangier Zone.....	8,000
Brazil.....	40,000	Hawaii.....	310	Panama.....	750	Trans-Cauc.....	
British Empire.....	720,640	Hong Kong.....	160	Panama Can. Z.....	25	Rep.....	82,194
Bulgaria.....	46,431	India.....	444,687	Paraguay.....	400	Tunisia.....	65,000
Canada.....	155,614	Indo-China (Fr.).....	24,141	Peru.....	300	Turkmenistan.....	2,040
Chile.....	2,200	Iran (Persia).....	1,000	Philippine Isl.....	600	Turkey in Asia.....	26,280
China.....	15,000	Iraq.....	40,000	Poland.....	3,028,837	Turkey in Eur.....	55,692
Congo (Belgian).....	177	Irish Free State.....	3,686	Portugal.....	1,200	Ukraine.....	1,674,428
Crimea.....	45,928	Italy.....	47,485	Port. E. Africa.....	100	Union of So. Af.....	71,816
Cuba.....	7,800	Jamaica.....	1,250	Puerto Rico.....	200	U. S. (Contin'l).....	4,228,029
Curaçao.....	555	Japan.....	1,000	Rhodesia (No.).....	426	U. S. and Poss.....	4,229,401
Cyprus.....	195	Latvia.....	94,388	Rhodesia (So.).....	2,021	Uruguay.....	5,000
Czechoslovakia.....	356,768	Libya.....	24,342	Roumania.....	984,213	Uzbekistan Rep.....	37,834
Denmark.....	9,239			Russia in Asia.....	49,571	Venezuela.....	882
Egypt.....	63,550			Russia in Eur.....	539,272	Virgin Islands.....	70
Estonia.....	4,566			Russ. (U.S.S.R.).....	2,672,398	White Russia.....	407,659

World Almanac 1948

Religious Population of the World

Sect	No. Amer.	So. Amer.	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania	Total
Catholics:							
Roman.....	47,058,724	60,836,143	203,944,823	9,213,413	6,866,072	1,858,488	329,775,663
Orthodox.....	1,208,157		112,447,660	8,106,071	5,868,089		127,629,986
Protestants*.....	41,943,104	657,481	81,767,054	4,422,777	2,782,864	6,372,250	137,945,630
Total.....	90,209,985	61,493,624	298,159,537	21,742,261	15,517,025	8,230,738	502,406,542
Jews.....	4,971,261	226,958	9,372,668	572,930	542,869	26,954	15,753,638
Mohammedans.....	1,400		5,672,226	138,299,144	65,638,211	21,461,868	220,970,849
Others*.....	79,020,577	22,134,607	137,981,585	956,607,018	76,301,961	46,868,606	1,318,914,254
Total.....	83,984,238	22,361,565	153,026,476	1,095,479,092	132,383,041	65,363,328	1,555,546,740
Grand total	174,202,223	83,855,189	551,186,022	1,117,221,353	147,900,066	76,594,066	2,150,959,919

Richard Harwood, author of *Did Six Million Really Die?*, referred to statistics on the Jewish population. The World Almanac of 1938 gives the total number of Jews as 15,588,359. After the war the number is even higher, how can that be?

insecticide used; Zyklon B was a fumigant used by all nations to kill lice that cause typhus, which killed millions after the first war. The Americans called it DDT, so the Jews expect us to believe that DDT was used to gas them while we see news rolls of GIs and Wehrmacht soldiers being sprayed with it before going on vacation.

The many photographs of corpses produced by the Allies as evidence are in fact evidence of why the delousing was necessary. The Allies destroyed railway lines, bridges, roads and airports so that no supplies could reach the German cities or camps. A sad example of the killing of prisoners by the Allies is the train found in Dachau, which brought prisoners from the East to the camp and was attacked by fighters.

Dozens died instantly in the attack and the guards fled while dozens more wounded died. The Allied press enjoyed showing a "Nazi" atrocity.

There were times when GD was in bad shape, we had no food, medical supplies or water and our soldiers got sick. The same happened with the camp inmates. The prisoners got sick, stunted and died, often just as the Allies were getting into the camps. It took weeks to stop the plague and thousands of prisoners died. The Allies caused these deaths, albeit not intentionally. It was too easy to blame the policy of extermination instead of telling the truth. The only area the Jews can claim is the killing of partisans, many of whom were Jews. If they fought us as non-combatants, they were executed as common criminals. I witnessed this myself when a group was caught trying to blow up a railway bridge and they were tried and hanged like any nation would have done. It had nothing to do with who they were, it was their actions that sealed their fate. The war became a political war in many ways: communists versus nationalists, with capitalists siding with their opponents.



Buchenwald: corpses are unloaded and piled up; pay attention to the line of sight of the workers. In the background are American soldiers overseeing the whole thing, so they give that order. People were led past these piles of corpses in order to traumatize them. Also, everything was filmed for use in propaganda films.

General, if you could go back and relive the war, would you?

Otto: NO! There was so much death and destruction, it really got on my nerves. I think in your country it's called post-traumatic stress from Vietnam. Being in combat and outnumbered is never a good feeling. The enemy was superior to us in every category: tanks, planes, artillery, workers and ammunition. We did our best but we just couldn't get over being outnumbered 12 or 14 to 1 if I remember the numbers correctly. I remember many complaints from my officers and men who were in desperate need of ammunition for their guns, and many attempts to obtain supplies were thwarted by enemy air raids.

Some artillery units could only fire a few shells for a week, or none at all for days.



KdF company sport: Dance and gymnastics for women of the DAF under the guidance of the company sports teacher, brings relaxation and strength for the new working day.

Life in a National Socialist state was a blessing, it was peaceful, the people were happy, and life was really worth living for the average German, something that had been missing for so long. I wouldn't have any reservations about living in Nazi Germany again, I don't want to experience the war again. I think a pact with the new Russia could bring us back to that life.

Do you harbor any animosity toward the Allies?

Otto: I do. The Allies, especially the Americans who later entered the war, were guided by pure hatred. They then have the audacity to say that we Germans were the ones who hated so much that we turned our hatred into war crimes and a holocaust. This is nonsense. We fought with our eyes wide open, trying to achieve the dream of hegemony in Europe, free from British and French threats and interventions. We just wanted back the former lands that the Allies had violently conquered, what the victors call the Grab for the Habitat and yes, we wanted OUR former Habitat back.

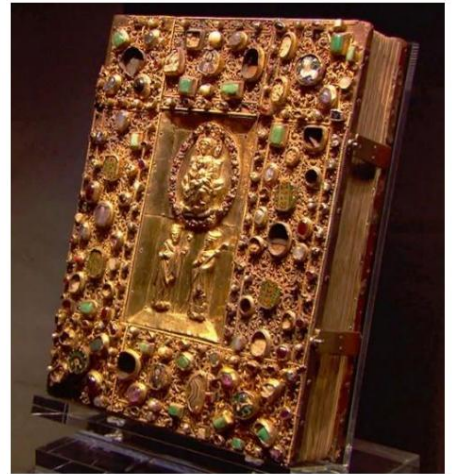
The way the Allies waged war was one of annihilation, they bombed indiscriminately and destroyed the treasures of Europe which were an invaluable testament to our creativity and love of culture. We endeavored to protect the treasures of all nations and bring them to safe places, mostly with the help of local curators, which I could see for myself.

The Allies are now accusing us of attempting to steal and plunder these treasures. This is false and a blatant lie intended to disguise the fact that the Allies did in fact loot masterpieces of art, some of which can even be found today in the estates of deceased American veterans, taking everything they could get away with. In the German army you would have been shot as a common thief or at least received a long sentence. The looting that took place in Europe by the Allies amazes me, they even boast about it in their literature, as if somehow they had the right to come here and steal what was not theirs just because they were fighting the "Nazis". who plundered things that didn't belong to us. So in her childish mind, that was fine.

I often read in the newspapers that very valuable works of art are taken away from the rightful owners who legally acquired the piece and given to Jews who make dubious claims of ownership. Many Jews who left Germany in the 1930s sold their property legally because they did not want to take it with them because of the high taxes. And they now claim that we stole the items so that they can now get them back for free. What a good scam then they send their kids to a top university so they can get a good paying job.

They will then follow the legacy left by the Allies by promoting a one world system with open borders that will bring down our religion and our nations. The allied nations won the war because of the chilling manner in which they fought it and because of the terrible weapons used, but that doesn't prove them right. I have spoken to many Allied veterans who have told me privately that they would not do it again; they now understand that they fought the wrong people.

[Otto Ernest Remer](#)



The Gospel of Samuhel is the jewel of the Quedlinburg cathedral treasure



In April 1945, US Lieutenant Joe Tom Meador stole a large part of the Cathedral Treasury

Remer's recommendation for the Knight's Cross is as follows...

Awarded for his skillful leadership of the I./Grenadier-Regiment (mot) "GD" during an intense 14-day skirmish north of Kharkov in the first half of 1943. During this time the battalion served as rear guard for the division for many days, and with Remer at the helm, many Soviet advances were repelled by counterattacks.

1812. Award.

The following report from the Führer Headquarters describes why Remer received the Oak Leaves for his Knight's Cross...

"Major Otto-Ernst Remer, battalion commander in the Grenadier Regiment "Großdeutschland", is now the 325th soldier of the German Wehrmacht to receive the Eichenlaub. Only six months ago - on May 18, 1943 - he was awarded the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross for his actions during the defensive battles north-east and north of Kharkov.

Major Remer also proved himself in the heavy fighting in the summer and fall of 1943 as a particularly dashing battalion commander, who exploited every advantage through his skill and ruthlessness. During an advance into enemy gathering areas north of Belgorod, Remer's battalion formed a small bridgehead. The next day, he and his men were placed on the defensive, repelling the assaults of enemy infantry and tanks without any support. The positions of his I Battalion were overrun by enemy tanks three times, but each time the grenadiers were able to hold off the advancing enemy infantry in close combat, with the battalion commander always in the lead.

In late August, Remer's battalion was used in an attack on a high ground occupied by the enemy west of Kharkov. The first hill was captured, but then the Soviets appeared in the rear of the grenadiers. Amidst the heavy enemy artillery fire, Major Remer rushed from one SPW to the next to order the next steps. He himself sat in the foremost armored personnel carrier and led his men forward into the attack. With his radio down, he risked getting up in his vehicle to lead the attack despite the hail of bullets all around him."

325th award.

[traces of war](#)

